

Name

Text

Reading Purpose:

Analyzing Informational and Expository Text

A question I have about the text:

SEARCHING FOR DETAILS

I read the text closely and mark words and phrases that help me answer my question.

SELECTING DETAILS

I select words or phrases from my search that I think are the most important for answering my question.

Detail 1 (Ref.:)

Detail 2 (Ref.:)

Detail 3 (Ref.:)

ANALYZING DETAILS

I re-read parts of the text and think about the meaning of the details and what they tell me about my question.

What I think about detail 1:

What I think about detail 2:

What I think about detail 3:

CONNECTING DETAILS

I compare the details and explain the connections I see among them.

How I connect the details:

ANALYZING DETAILS

1/2

1

1

It's Not Easy Staying Green

You live in one of 100 million homes in the United States. You also generate about 4.5 pounds of trash every day. Why not be “green” about it? Taking a few extra minutes each day to reduce waste means a lot to the earth.

Let's take a walk through your average day and see where you can eliminate some waste and help save the environment.

At Home

At School

At the Mall

Home Again

Morning shower	Cut two minutes from your shower time, and you will instantly save ten gallons of water.
During breakfast	Microwave spill? Clean it up because a clean microwave uses less electricity.
In your backpack	Use an organic canvas backpack. Fill it with paper, notebooks, and folders from recycled materials. Use refillable pens. Discarded pens are usually plastic. Americans discard 1.6 billion plastic pens each year.

Remind your parents to turn down the thermostat during the day when everybody is out of the house. Turn off all lights before you leave. Close the windows in the winter to keep the heat in and the cold out.

At Home

At School

the Mall

Home Again

In class	<p>Use both sides of the paper. Remember to recycle paper you no longer need.</p> <p>Use crayons from a soybean base. Some crayons come from paraffin, made from petroleum. Petroleum refining uses a lot of energy.</p> <p>Use water-based markers that do not put harmful chemicals in landfills when discarded.</p>
During lunch	<p>Take only one or two napkins. If everyone used one fewer napkin, there would be a billion less napkins in landfills.</p> <p>Pack a waste-free lunch by using reusable containers for sandwiches and beverages.</p> <p>Set up a donation program for a homeless shelter. Unopened snacks like chips or granola bars can support a good cause.</p>

Make an appointment with your superintendent or principal to remind the administration that recycling saves money. Explain that 90% of the waste that would otherwise go to a landfill can save the school district up to \$7,000 in disposal costs. They might ask: How? Well, the school is most likely already paying for disposal services. Recycling reduces your trash tonnage, or the amount of trash you are throwing away. Recycling might also help the school reduce the frequency of trash pick-ups. Lastly, schools that reduce the size of their dumpsters could save money as well.



At Home

At School

At the Mall

Home Again

Packages	Buy merchandise that comes with little or no packaging to save paper and production electricity.
Bags	If you forget your reusable shopping bag, ask for paper rather than plastic. Paper degrades faster in the landfill. Better yet, patronize stores that use biodegradable plastic bags.
Shoes	Find shoes that have been made from recycled rubber and canvas.
Toiletries	<p>Use a shampoo/conditioner combination formula. You'll save plastic packaging and water.</p> <p>Use organic cotton balls and swabs.</p> <p>Use deodorant that does not contain aluminum. Not only does aluminum have health risks, this ore requires a lot of energy to mine.</p> <p>Use pump containers rather than aerosol cans. The compressed gas used to expel the product from aerosol cans damages our ozone layer.</p>

Shop at stores that employ energy-saving tactics such as using natural lighting during the day to save electricity, using low-flow toilets, or buying from local farmers to save on transportation costs for their products.

At Home

At School

At the M


Back Home Again

Doing laundry	Wait until you have a full load before you run the washer. This will save water.
Using electronics	Use rechargeable batteries for remote controls and hand-held game devices. You will always have batteries available if you rotate them.
TV time	Unplug the TV when you are not watching it. Between 10–15% of a TV's energy is still used when it is turned off and still connected to the outlet.
Texting	If you have the choice, send messages from your cell phone rather than your computer. A computer uses 30 times more electricity per message.
Pets	When you clean your fish tank, use the water to fertilize your plants.
In bed	Snuggle into organic sheets and blankets. You will sleep soundly knowing you helped save the environment from the pesticides and herbicides used on non-organic cotton.

Can't get your family to "go green" with you? Then simply start with your own room and your own possessions. You will have the satisfaction of knowing that at least one person is doing his or her share to save the environment.

No, it is not easy staying green all day long. But it is important to preserve our planet for future generations. What else can you do to stay green?

The following advertisement appeared in a popular magazine.



**Show
your
eco-flag**

with NBT's new line of
Friendly Threads™
Jeans and shirts made
from 100% bamboo.*

The silky look and feel is
just the first great thing
about these threads.
Bamboo fabric is the
Next Big Thing.

It's the Friendly Thread™
made from a renewable
resource, so it doesn't hurt
the environment.

NBT™

*100% bamboo fabric is made from bamboo.

nbt.com

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Standard 2 (Context Clues) M

1. The phrase “staying green” refers to—
 - A closing landfills
 - B manufacturing plastic
 - C protecting the environment
 - D applying pesticides and herbicides

Standard 10 (Main Ideas/Supporting Details) L

2. About how many pounds of trash does an American produce each day?
 - A 1.6
 - B 4.5
 - C 10
 - D 100

Standard 2 (Roots/Affixes) M

3. The word thermostat most likely comes from a Greek root meaning—
 - A air
 - B heat
 - C location
 - D motion

Standard 10 (Facts For/Against an Issue) H

4. Which statement best supports the idea that staying green saves water?
 - A *Use organic cotton balls and swabs.*
 - B *Use pump containers rather than aerosol cans.*
 - C *Use deodorant that does not contain aluminum.*
 - D *Use a shampoo/conditioner combination formula.*

6.RC.D (Inferences) M

5. Why should rechargeable batteries be used in electronics?
 - A Game devices will last longer.
 - B Rechargeable batteries cost less.
 - C Fewer batteries will be thrown away.
 - D Rechargeable batteries have 30 times more electricity.

Standard 10 (Main Ideas/Supporting Details) M

6. According to the passage, cleaning microwaves and unplugging TVs will—
- A save energy
 - B reduce trash
 - C recycle material
 - D protect the ozone layer

Standard 10 (Text Organization) M

7. The purpose of the charts in the passage is to—
- A organize daily schedules
 - B summarize energy problems
 - C answer environmental questions
 - D provide examples of staying green

6.RC.E (Summarize/Paraphrase/Synthesize) M

8. Which is the best summary of the passage?
- A Staying green is all about saving money.
 - B Finding opportunities to stay green is easy.
 - C Making the effort to stay green helps the environment.
 - D Staying green requires convincing others to do their part.

Standard 13 (Media Messages) H

9. The advertisement on page 91 implies that people who buy Friendly Threads™ jeans and shirts also—
- A own other NBT clothes
 - B know about bamboo fabric
 - C care about the environment
 - D feel bored with their current clothes

Standard 13 (Media Techniques) H

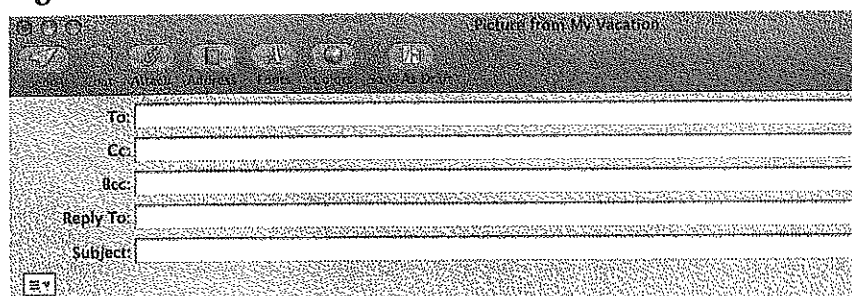
10. What words from the advertisement on page 91 appeal to a reader's desire to be a leader?
- A *Bamboo fabric is the Next Big Thing.*
 - B *Jeans and shirts made from 100% bamboo.*
 - C *The silky look and feel is just the first great thing....*
 - D *It's the Friendly Thread™, made from a renewable resource....*

E-Mail Attachments Made Easy

Once you understand how to send e-mail, you may want to attach a photo to your e-mail message. You can also attach a spreadsheet, document, or other type of file. To begin, your computer needs Internet access. You also need e-mail software such as Microsoft Outlook or Web-based e-mail such as Yahoo! Mail or Hotmail. Finally, you must have an e-mail account. Now you're ready to begin!

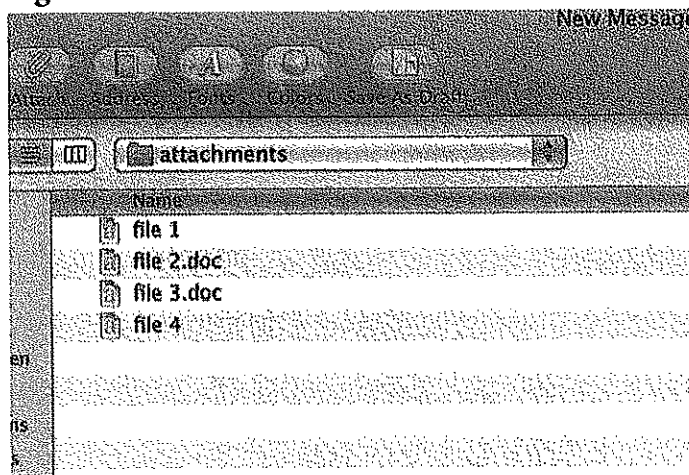
1. Go to your e-mail program. Click for a "New Message," and type the body of your message.

Figure 1



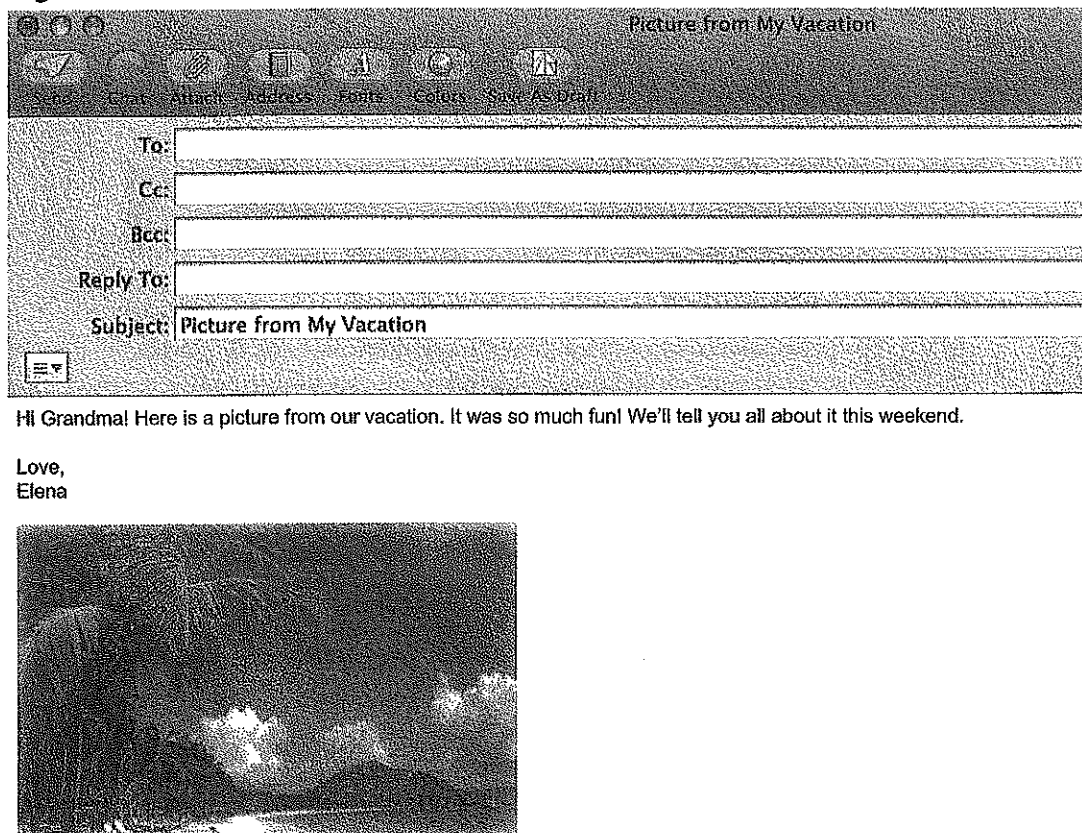
2. In the "To:" field, enter the e-mail address of a friend or family member. Also type the subject of your message, such as "Picture from My Vacation."
3. Now, click the attachment button or icon (most programs use a paper clip symbol). You will be asked to "Insert File," "Choose File," "Insert Attachment," or complete a similar action. Browse, or search, for the file you want to attach. You can click on "Browse," "Find," or "Search" to see your hard drive or removable disk files. You might also use a drop-down menu of a particular folder where you have stored several files.

Figure 2



4. Click on the file name, and then click “Attach,” “Insert,” “Open,” “Choose File,” etc. Highlighting the file name will select your file and attach it to your e-mail.
5. An icon or message should now show in the “Attachments” field of your e-mail. Or, some programs place the file within your e-mail. Congratulations! You’ve attached a file to your message.

Figure 3



6. Click the “Send” button, and away goes your e-mail, complete with attachment. In this example, it is a message about your vacation, along with a photo.

Standard 10 (Main Ideas/Supporting Details) L

1. Based on the passage, e-mail attachments can be all of the following EXCEPT—
- A documents
 - B photos
 - C programs
 - D spreadsheets

Standard 2 (Context Clues) M

2. Read the sentence from the passage.

To begin, your computer needs Internet access.

The word access means—

- A a special kind of wire
- B the ability to receive power
- C the right to make use of something
- D a certain type of computer program

Standard 12 (Graphic Representation) M

3. The “Address” button in Figure 1 might help a user who cannot—
- A decide whom to e-mail
 - B remember a friend’s e-mail
 - C think of a good subject line
 - D find a file on the computer’s hard drive

Standard 10 (Main Ideas/Supporting Details) L

4. After you click on the attachment button or icon, you must next—
- A go to your e-mail program
 - B prepare a message for your e-mail
 - C find a file to insert into your e-mail
 - D decide who will receive your e-mail

Standard 10 (Main Ideas/Supporting Details) L

5. According to Step 3, which of the following might hold a stored file you can attach to an e-mail?
- A Disk
 - B Field
 - C Icon
 - D Software

Standard 2 (Roots/Affixes) L

6. What is the best meaning for *-able* as it is used in removable?
- A Causing
 - B Deserving
 - C Suitable for
 - D Tending to

Standard 12 (Graphic Representation) L

7. A user would click on the up-and-down arrows in Figure 2 to see a(n)—
- A attached photo
 - B body message
 - C drop-down menu
 - D "To:" field

Standard 12 (Graphic Representation) M

8. Figure 3 shows that some e-mail programs—
- A complete the “To:” field for you
 - B place attached files within an e-mail message
 - C use a paper clip symbol for the “Fonts” button
 - D allow you to select a file name by highlighting it

Standard 12 (Graphic Representation) M

9. Which button in Figure 3 might be used after writing an e-mail message that you want to send later?
- A Fonts
 - B Colors
 - C Address
 - D Save As Draft

Standard 10 (Text Organization) H

10. The author organizes the passage by—
- A listing directions in sequential order
 - B showing a cause with a given effect
 - C presenting a problem and a solution
 - D listing points in order of importance

